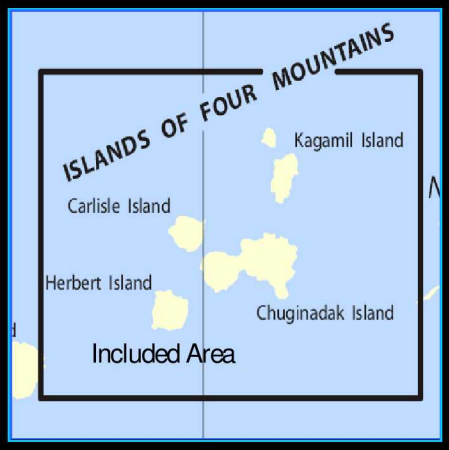
BookletChart™

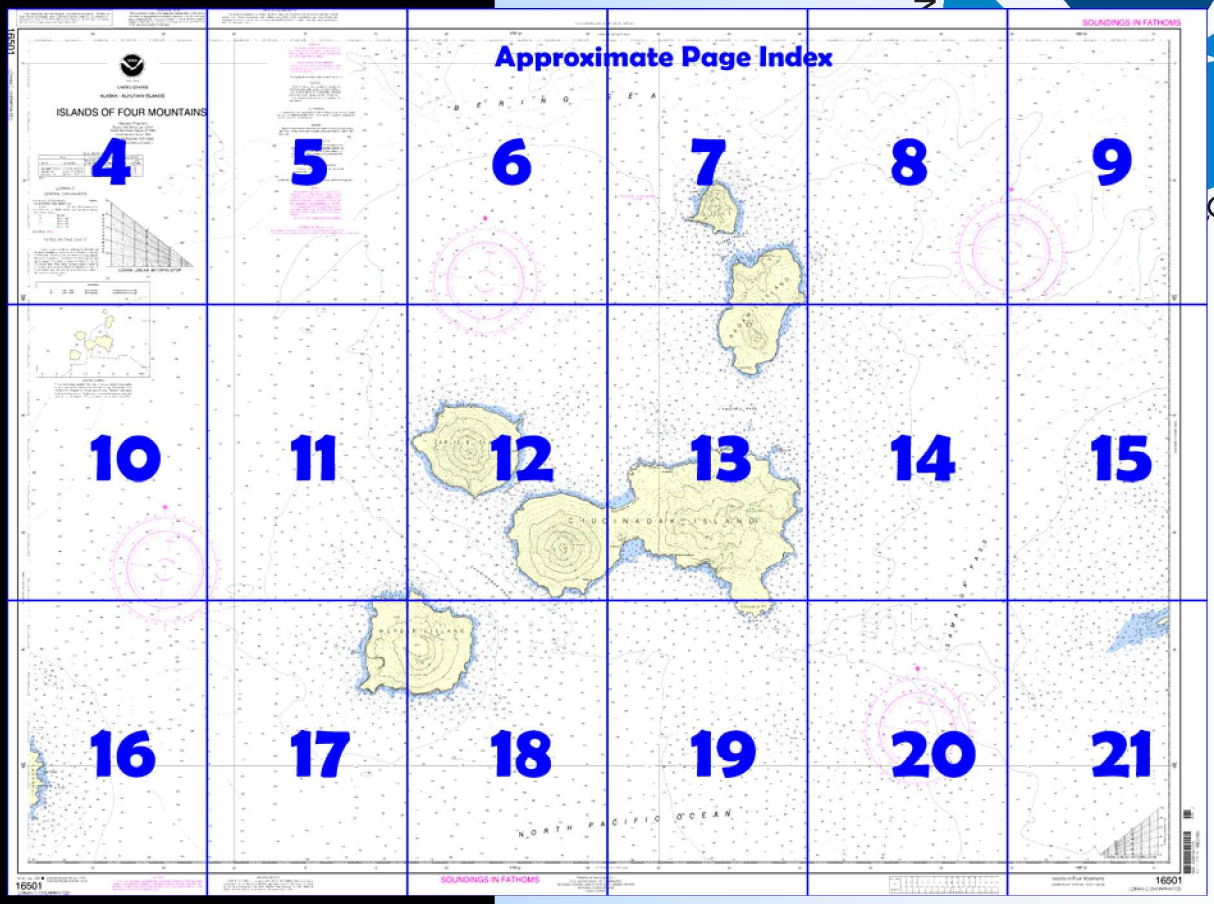
Islands of Four Mountains

(NOAA Chart 16501)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*



Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

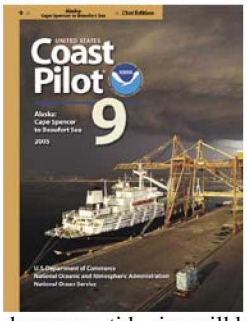
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 9, Chapter 7 excerpts]

(599) In Samalga Pass, between Samalga Island and the Four Mountains Group, the waters are deep and 15 miles in width; however, a good berth must be given the shoals that extend SW from Samalga Island.

(602) It is strongly recommended that a vessel proceeding along the N side of the Aleutian Islands avoid anchorage in the Four Mountains Group in bad weather. With a heavy sea running in the Bering Sea, dangerous tide rips will be encountered among the islands, and any lee afforded by indentations on the islands' shores is offset by the sudden shifting of the wind that may necessitate shifting anchorage during thick fog through narrow passes subject to strong tide rips.

(603) Uliaga Pass, between Uliaga and Kagamil Islands, has 9 fathoms across almost its entire width, and a midchannel course clears all known dangers. In the middle of the pass is a light growth of kelp; it is towed under and difficult to see except during the periods of slack water.

(609) Among the islands the water swirls and counters in a highly confused manner, so that rips and eddies may be encountered almost at random. Rips in some cases indicate bottom configurations, but often not. Particularly in bights along the shores, currents counter to those outside may be anticipated.

(610) Strong tidal currents set through all the passes. Velocities exceeding 4 knots have been noted and it is probable that they reach 5 and 6 knots at times. Heavy tide rips may be anticipated except at slack water. In Uliaga Pass and in Carlisle Pass, the flood sets NE. Between Herbert Island and Chuginadak Island flood is to the NW. In Kagamil Pass the currents are confused and the flood appears to enter the passage from the E, passing to the NW to mingle with the flood current from Carlisle Pass, and thence turns N along the W side of Kagamil Island. S of Chuginadak Island considerable differences in the direction and strength of the current over short distances may be noticed. Heavy rips, except in calm weather and at slack water, are about 1.5 miles SE of Concord Point, the SE point of Chuginadak Island. Current boils have been noted as far as 7 miles offshore. Inshore, the set appears to be to the E most of the time. Offshore, about the 500- to 1,000-fathom curves, it seems to be principally to the W.

(611) Anchorages in the group of Four Mountains Islands are few and inadequate. The principal one is in Applegate Cove, a bight on the N shore of Chuginadak Island. Protection from N weather may be found in South Cove on the opposite side of this island from Appellate Cove. About 3.5 miles to the E of South Cove is another anchorage, of small extent but offering excellent protection from the N. An anchorage giving protection from SW to NW weather is available in the bight at the NE corner of Chuginadak Island, about 0.9 mile S of Corwin Rock.

(612) A fair anchorage for medium-sized craft is in a cove on the N side of Kagamil Island. Another anchorage is in a bight on the S side of the extreme E end of Kagamil Island.

(624) The coastline of the E part of the island is indented by many coves and bights. Extensive kelp beds are found in the shoal areas and numerous large boulders and off-lying rocks along the shore. Corwin Rock, 56 feet high, stands prominently at the extremity of a submerged reef making out from the NE shore of the island. The outer limits of Corwin Rock are within about 0.7 mile from the nearest point of Chuginadak Island. Although this rock appears as a single island, it consists of two small islets, separated by a small, narrow strait. On the SW side of Corwin Rock the kelp extends well out toward the shore of the island. Currents, swirls, and tide rips indicate foul waters, and no passage exists between the rock and the island.

(628) The anchorages in Applegate Cove, the largest bight on the N shore of Chuginadak Island, and in South Cove on the opposite side of the narrow neck of land have a most unfavorable weather condition. The fog hangs frequently over them when the two main parts of the island are comparatively clear.

(629) Applegate Cove affords protection from all weather except from the NW to NE. However, winds of great intensity are almost constantly encountered. The valley across the narrow neck in the center of the island acts as a draw, causing the winds to be of much greater intensity than would be normally expected. Wind forces double those prevailing outside may be encountered in stormy weather. Bottom is of dark-colored sand and mud, but rocky patches may be found. The bottom holds fairly well in moderate weather but dragging may be expected during severe blows. Anchorage may be found in the center of the cove in 14 to 20 fathoms. Small craft should anchor well into the cove in 7 to 9 fathoms, from 600 to 800 yards offshore opposite the central part of the sand beach. Both the wind and fog may be avoided to some slight extent by anchoring near the W part of the cove, opposite a prominent, dark, rocky outcrop in the bluff.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Jan. 1
Corrected through LNM Dec.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 52°54'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

See Tidal Current Tables for supplemental information.

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

Differences of as much as 4° from the normal variation have been observed in the vicinity of ULIAGA ISLAND.

HEIGHTS

of rocks, bridges, landmarks and lights are in feet and refe
r. Contour and summit elevation values are in feet and refe
.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLANATION

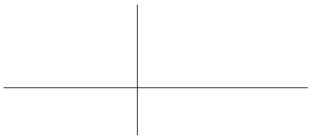
LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kH
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
9990.....99,900 Microsecond
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual statio
letter designators).
M..... Master
W..... Secondary
X..... Secondary
Y..... Secondary
Z..... Secondary

EXAMPLE: 9990-X

RATES ON THIS CHART

9990-X 9990-Y 9990-Z

Loran-C correction tables published by the Natio
Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be us
with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjust
based on theoretically determined overland signal pro
gation delays. They have not been verified by comparis
with survey data. Every effort has been made to meet t
¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U
Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely



itional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.g

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Marine weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and t
Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Gu
dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
Name	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Applegate Cove, AK	(52°52'N/ 169°52'W)	4.2	3.7	1.5	-2.5
Herbert I, AK	(52°43'N/ 170°09'W)	4.4	3.9	1.1	-2.5
East Cove, AK	(52°40'N/ 170°34'W)	3.7	3.0	1.0	-2.5

(803)

16501

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 3.801" southward and 8.089" westward to agree with this chart.

PRINT-ON-DEM

This chart is available in a version updated we corrections. Charts are printed when ordered usin available 5-8 weeks before their release as tradi Print-on-Demand charts.

30' 25' 20'

10'

05'

53° 00'

NOAA

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

COAST SURVEY

UNITED STATES

ALASKA - ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

ISLANDS OF FOUR MOUNTAINS

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 52°54'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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(803)

LORAN-C

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STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individua station letter designators).
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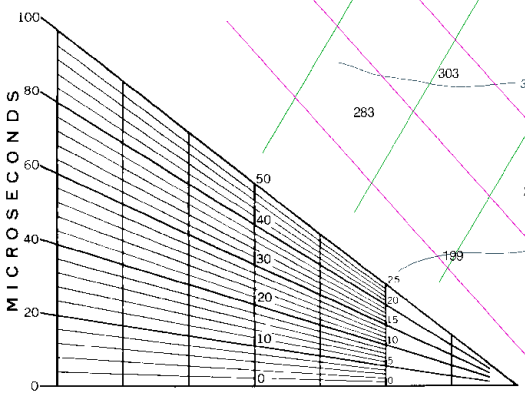
Y..... Secondary
Z..... Secondary

EXAMPLE: 9990-X

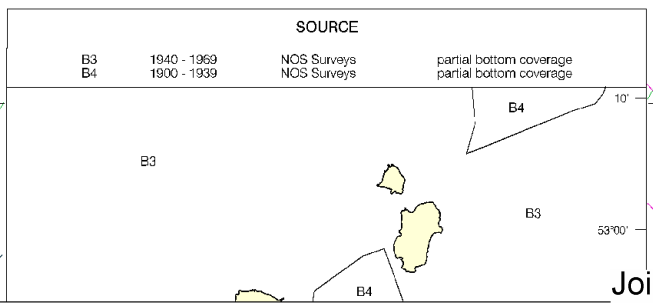
RATES ON THIS CHART

9990-X 9990-Y 9990-Z

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on theoretically determined overland signal propagation delays. They have not been verified by comparison with survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the ¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.



LORAN LINEAR INTERPOLATOR



Joins page 10

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

North

4

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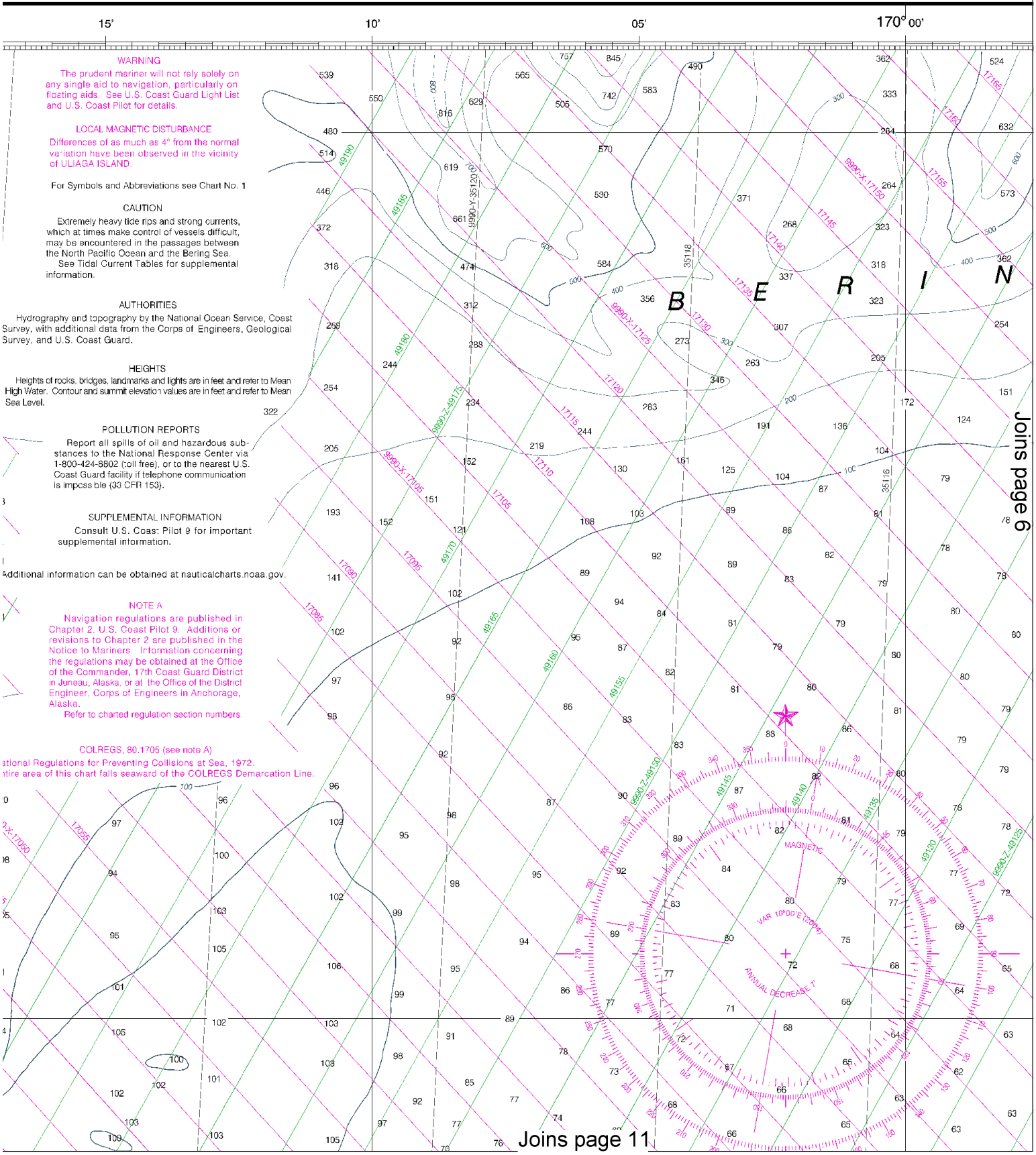
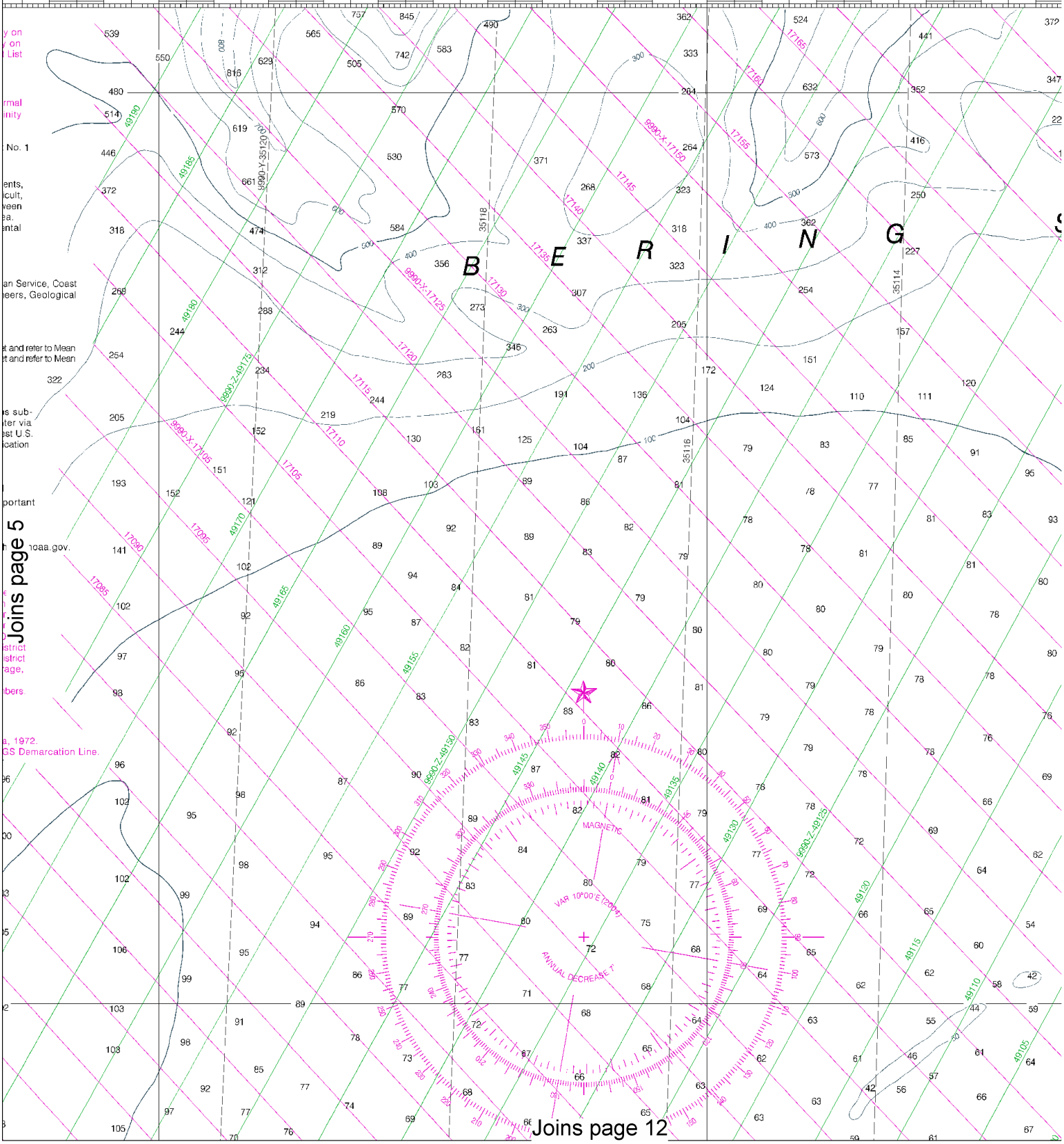
weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical
sing Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are
ditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:106667. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

10' 05' 170° 00' 55' CONTINUE



Joins page 5

Joins page 12

North

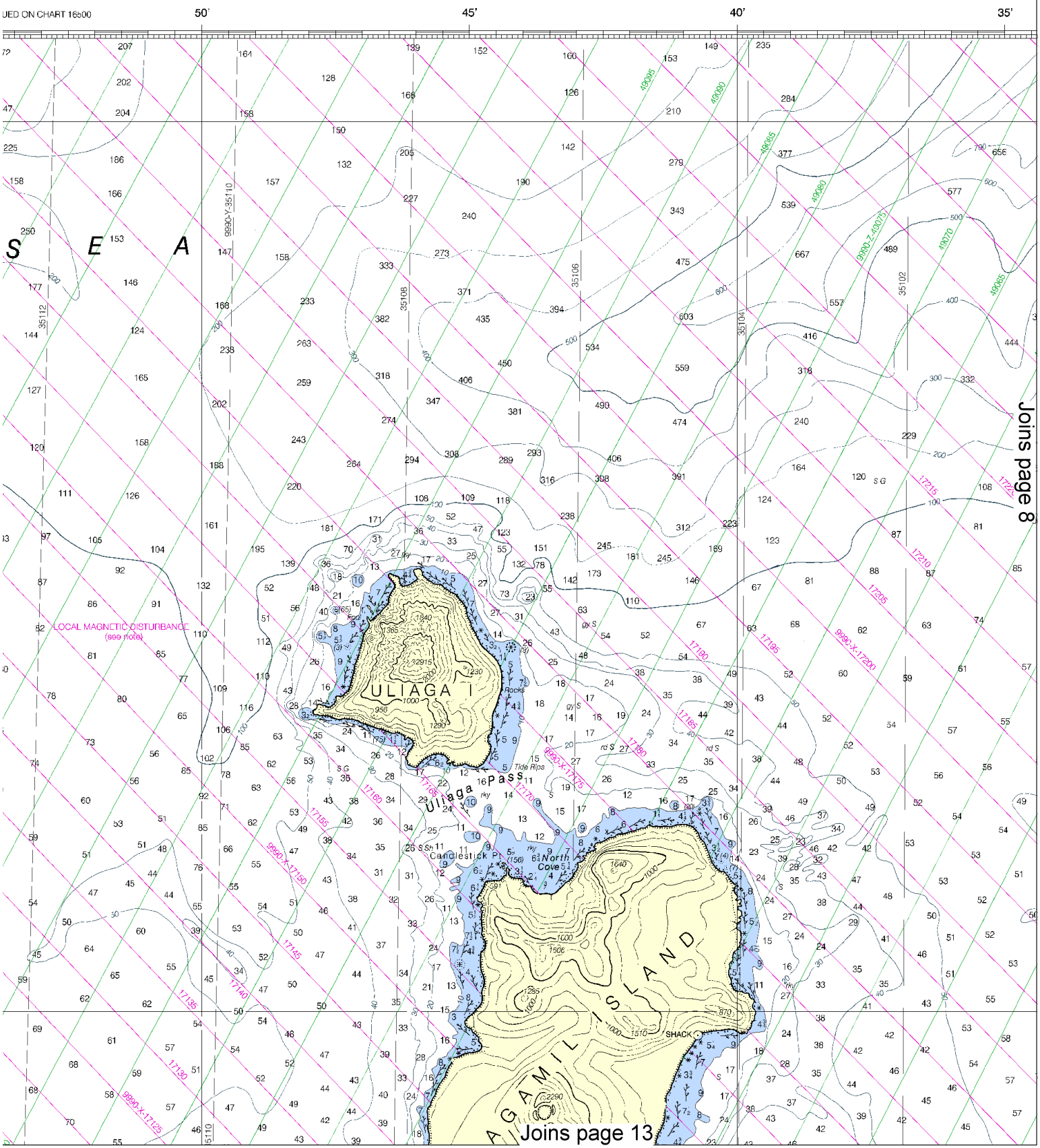
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

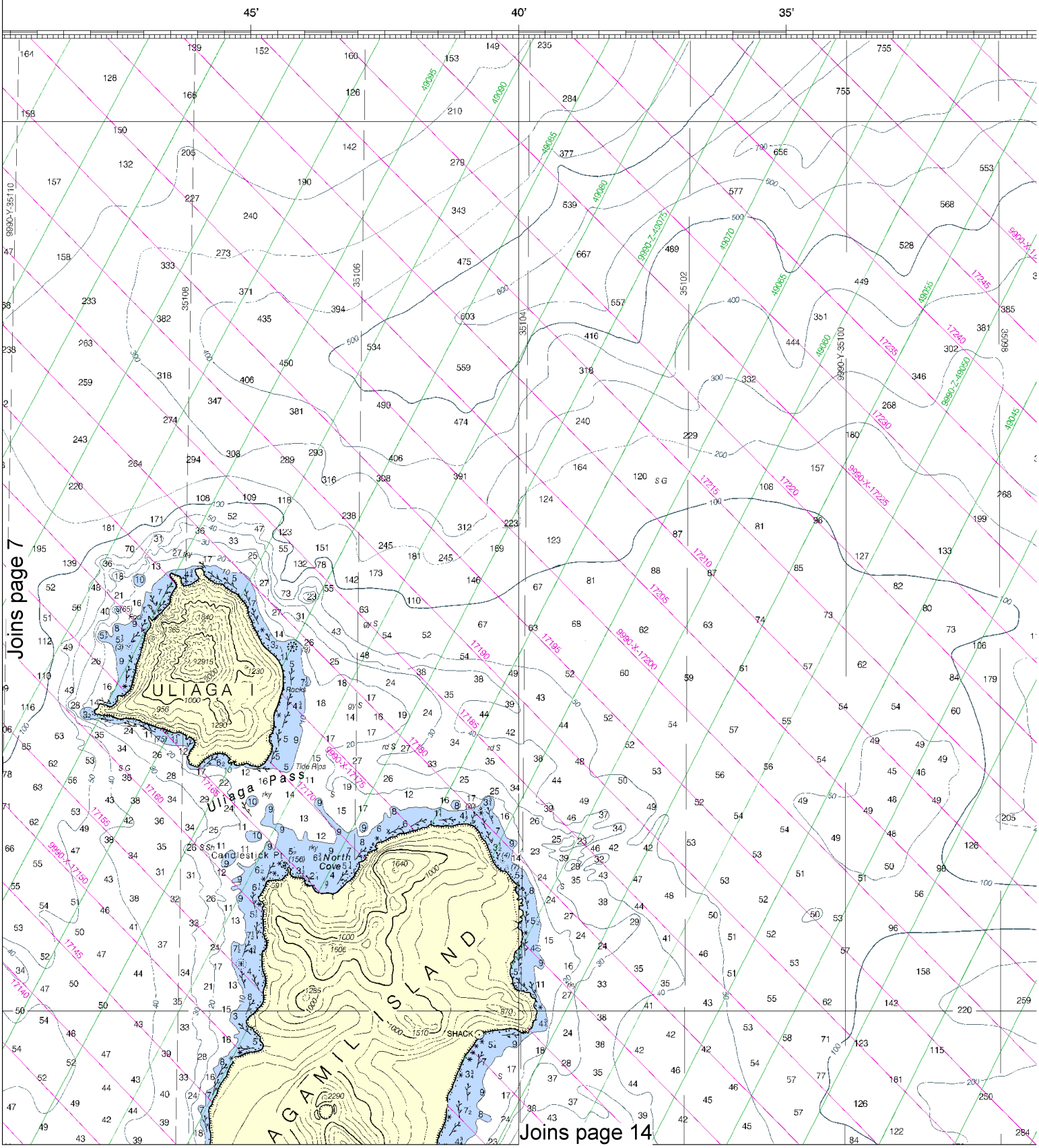
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0511 2/1/2011,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0611 2/5/2011,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0111 1/28/2011.



8

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

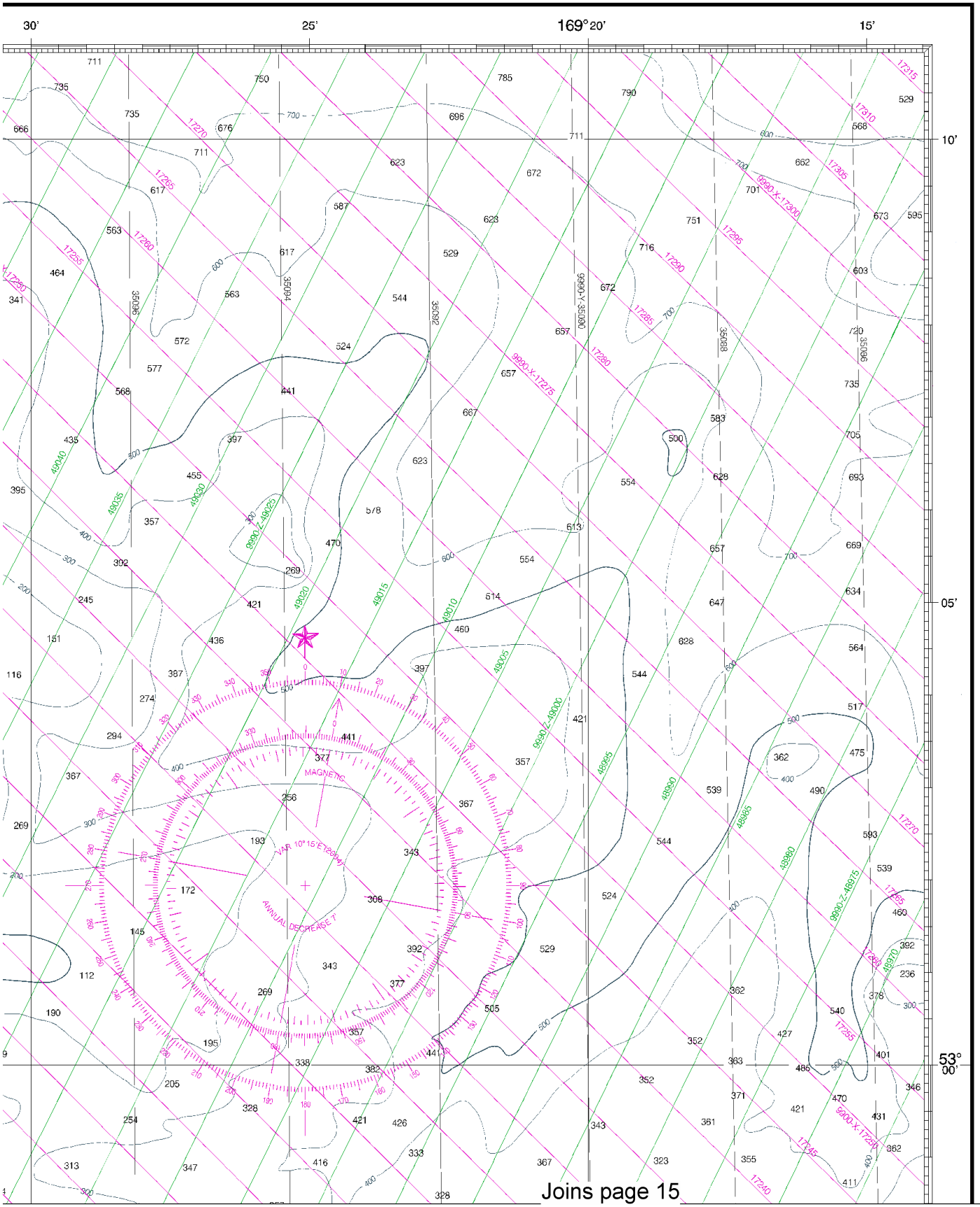
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS



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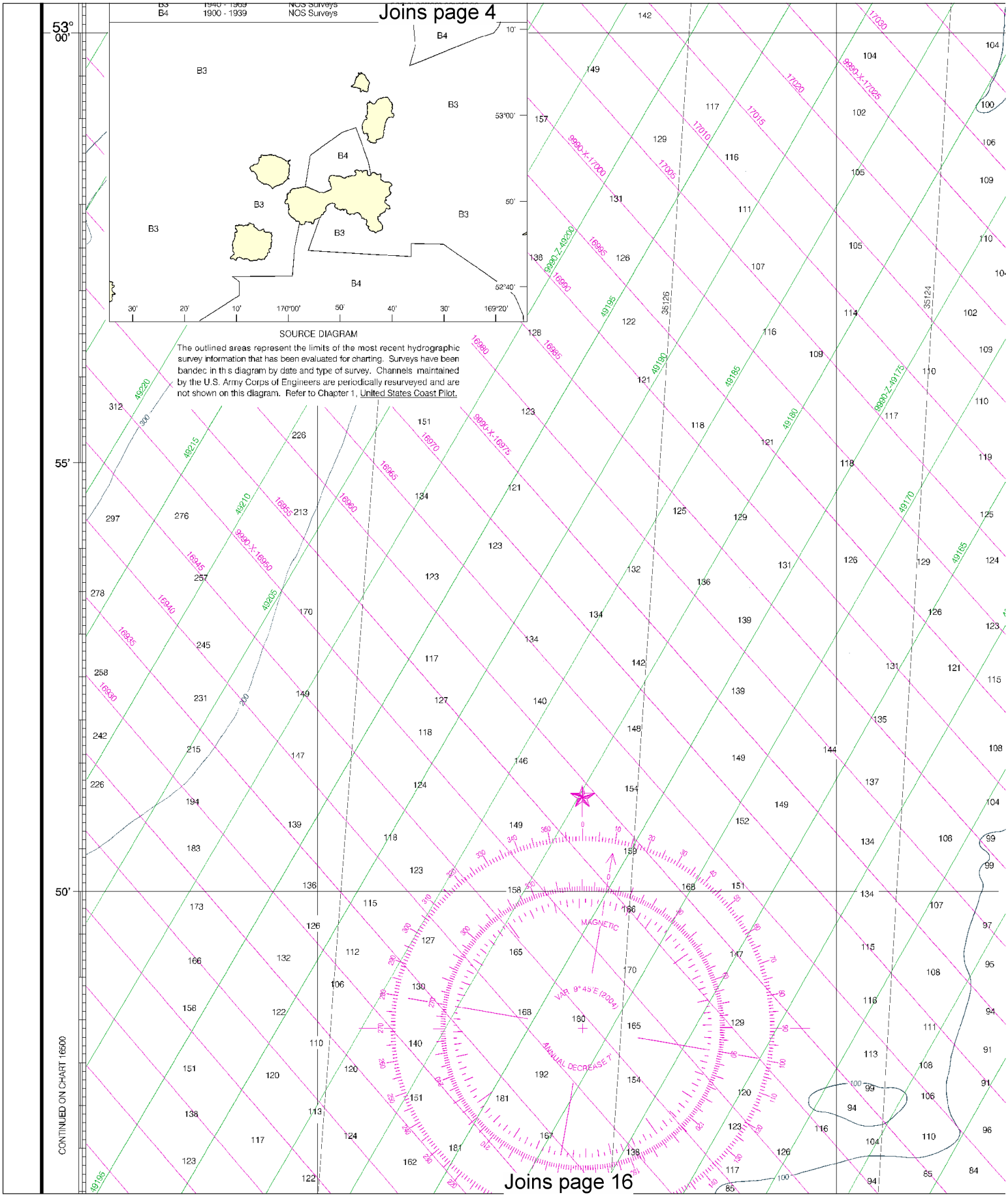

10

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

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Yards

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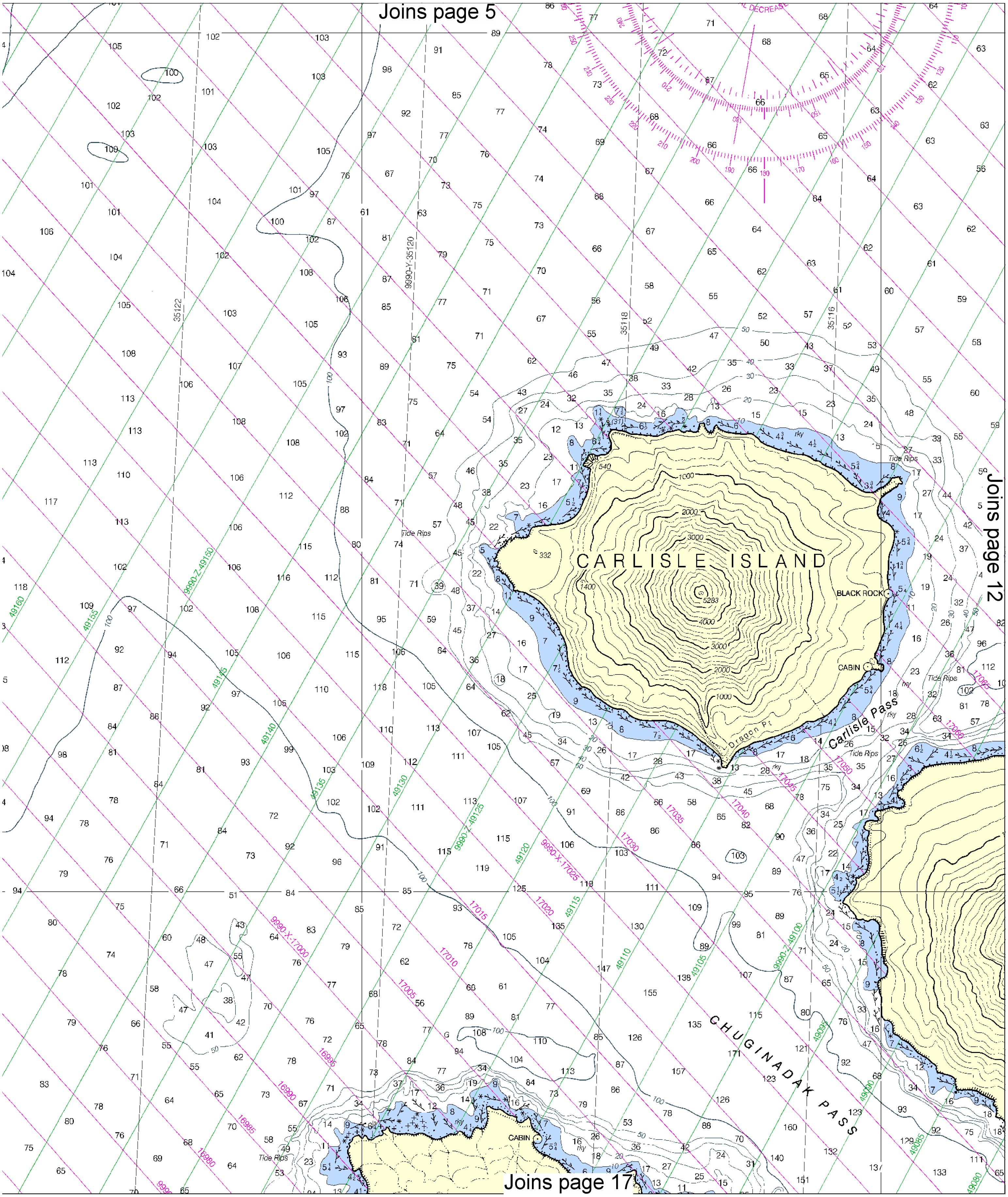
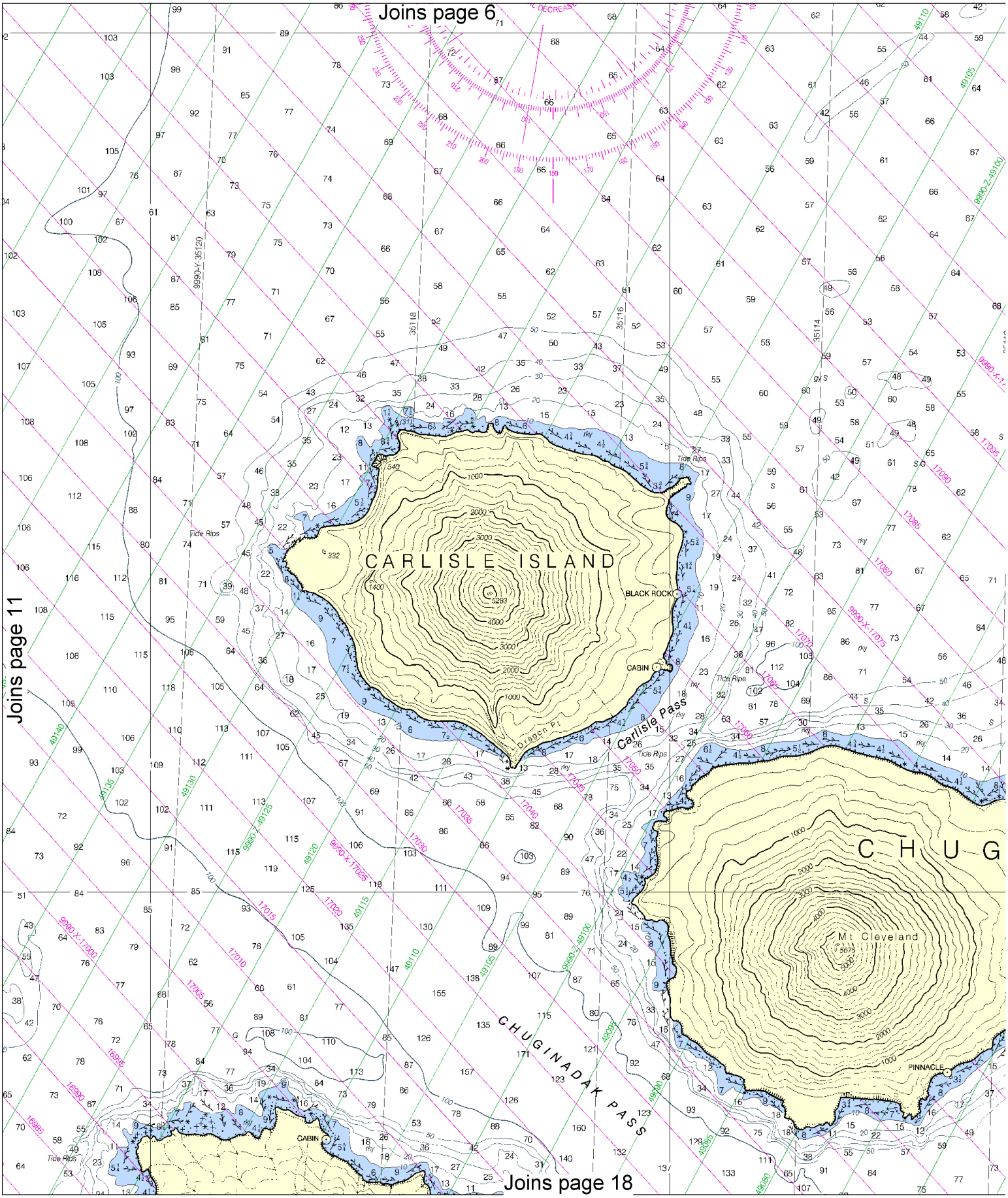

Joins page 5
CARLISLE ISLAND
BLACK ROCK
CABIN
Carlisle Pass
Dragon Pt
Tide Rips
CHUGINADAK PASS
Joins page 12
Joins page 17



North

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Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

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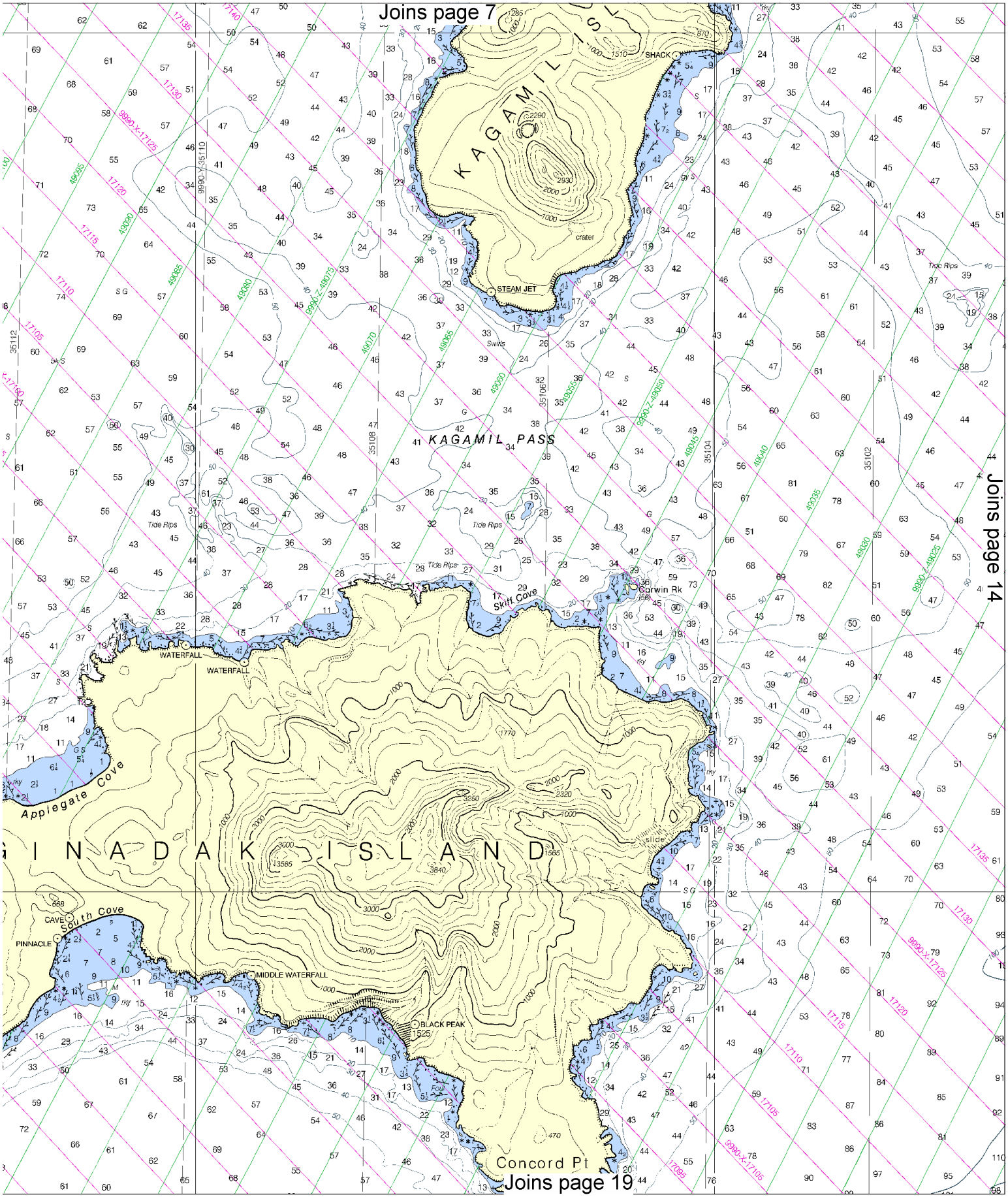
Joins page 7
KAGAMIL ISL
SHACK
2290
2930
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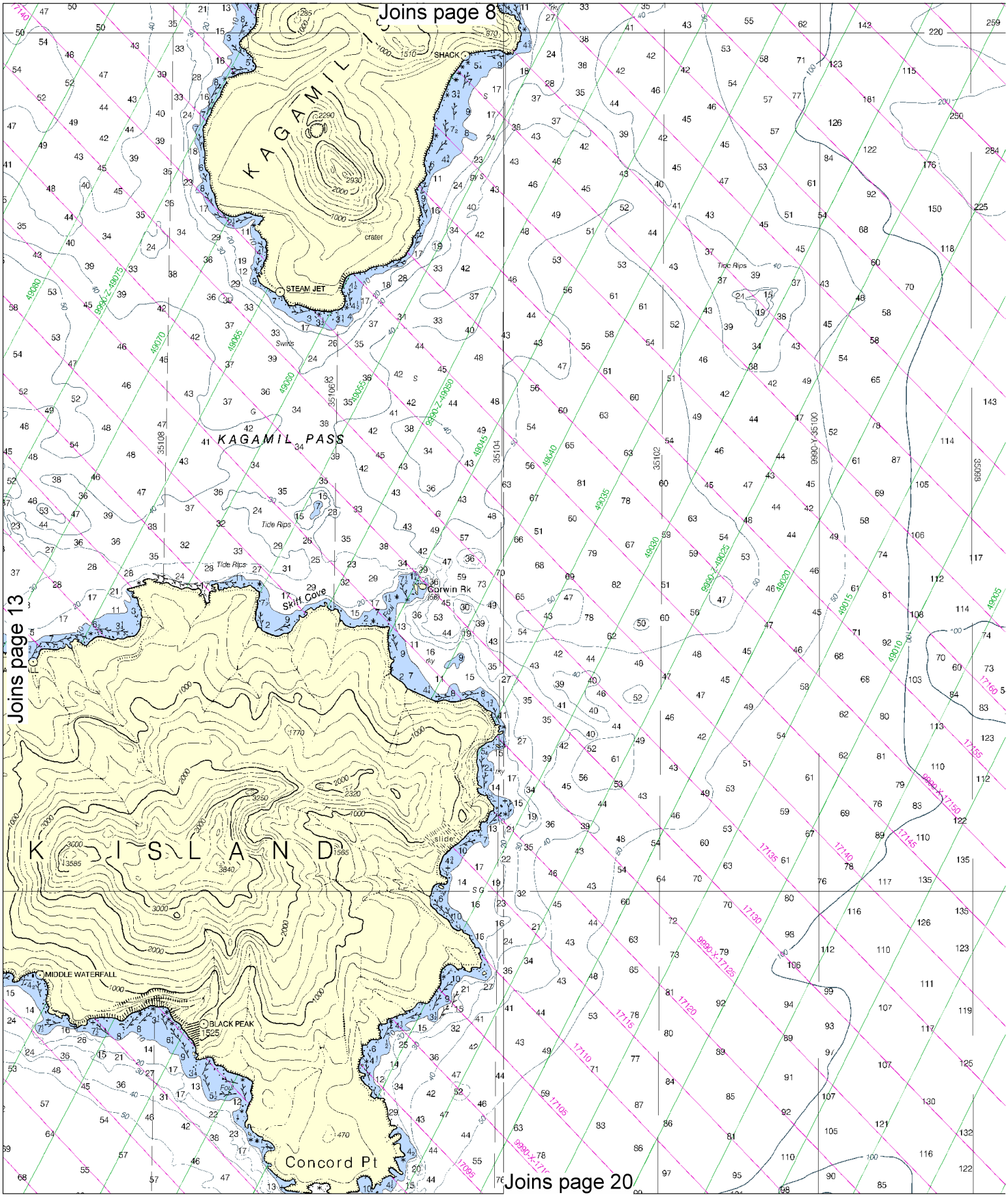
crater
STEAM JET
Swims
KAGAMIL PASS
Tide Rips
Corwin Rk
Skiff Cove
WATERFALL
WATERFALL
Applegate Cove
I N A D A K I S L A N D
1770
3250
2320
3585
3840
1565
slide
South Cove
CAVE
PINNACLE
MIDDLE WATERFALL
BLACK PEAK
1525
Concord Pt
Joins page 19
Joins page 14



North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

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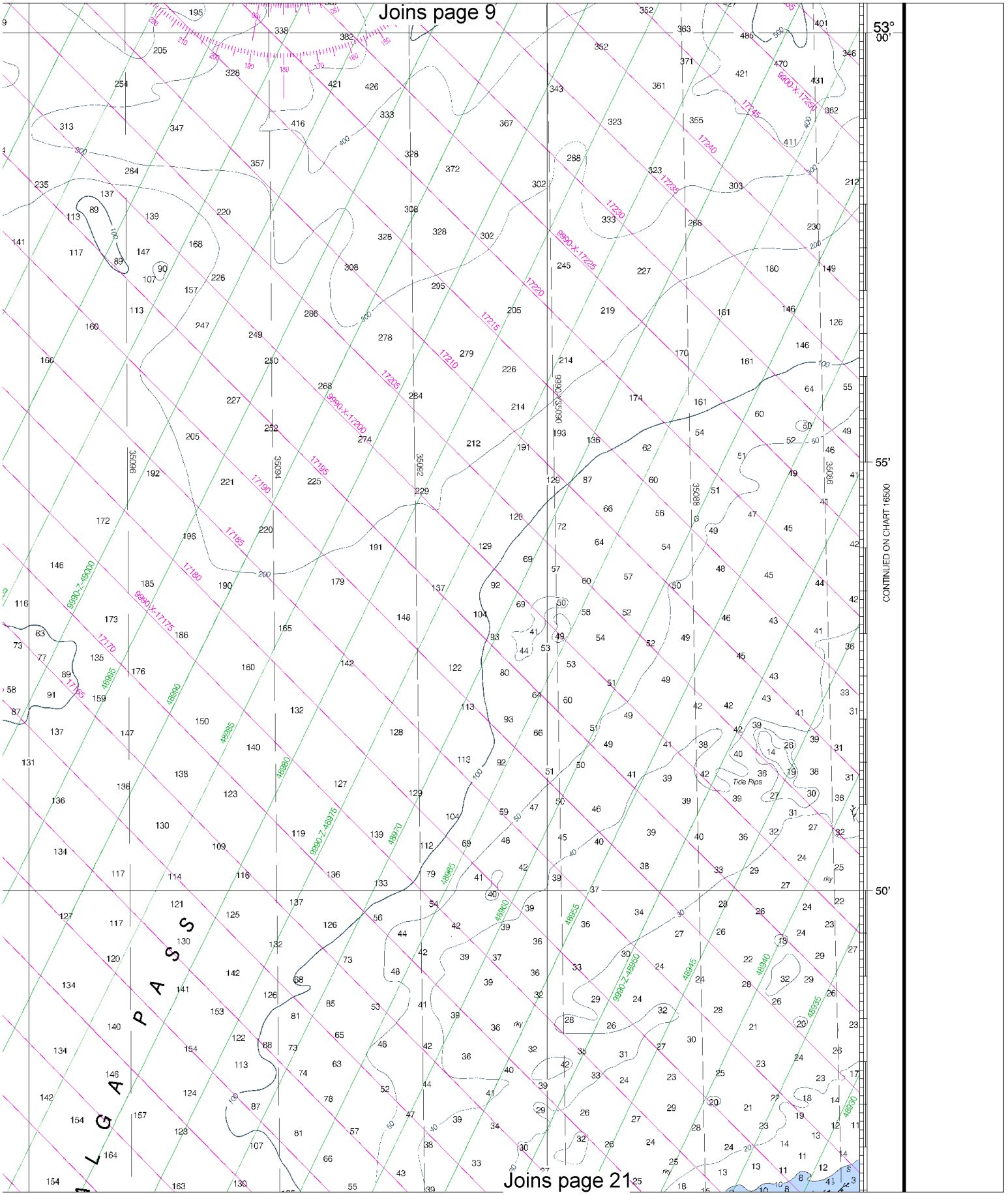
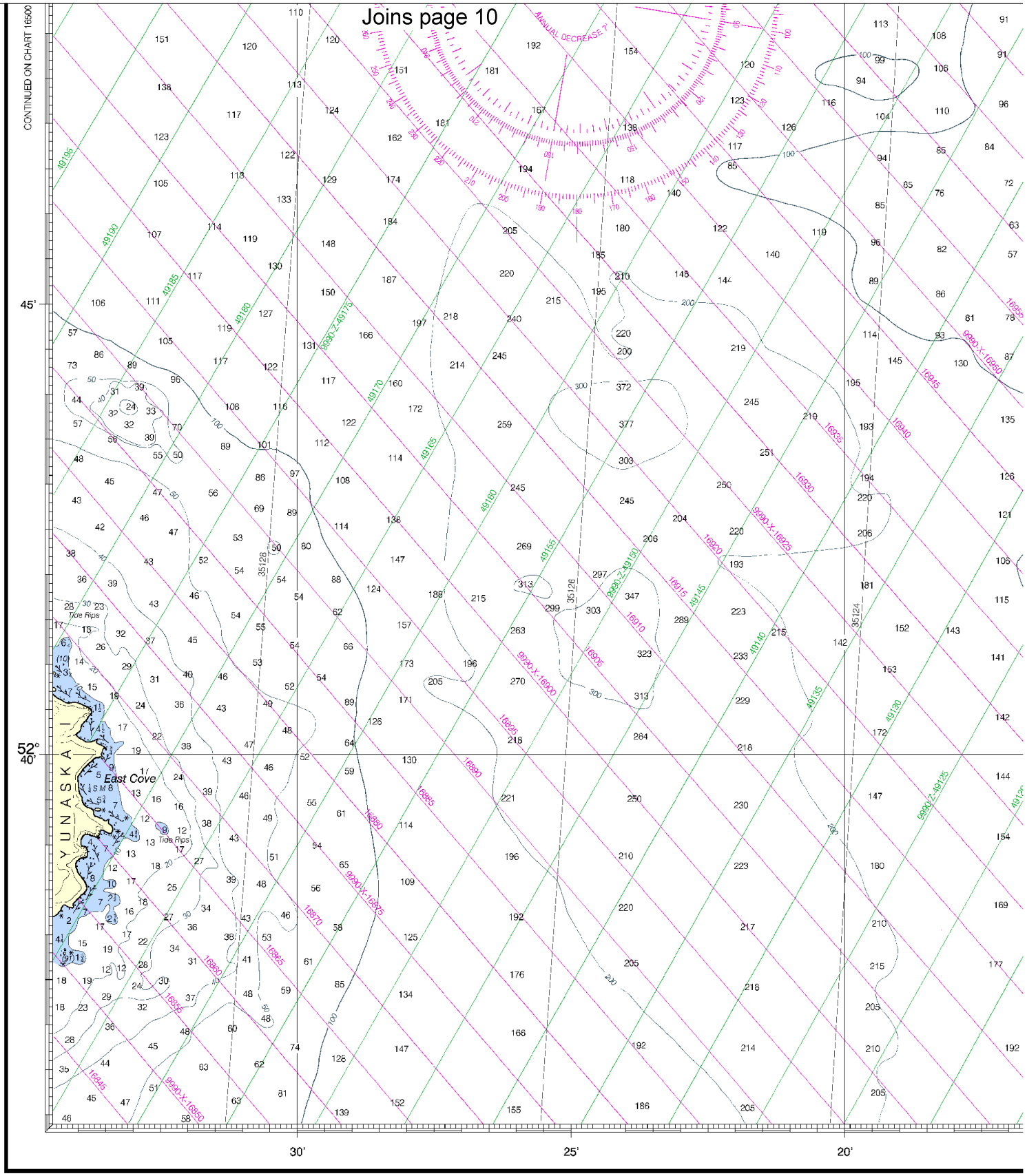

Joins page 9
53° 00'
55'
50'
CONTINUED ON CHART 16500
Tide Rips
Joins page 21



7th Ed., Jan. /04 ■ Corrected through NM Jan. 17/04
Corrected through LNM Dec. 30/03

16501

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lowe

UPDATING SERVICE

FOR THIS CHART, a listing of NOTICE TO M subsequent to the NM corrected through date s corner, is available from the Chief, Marine Char Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 2

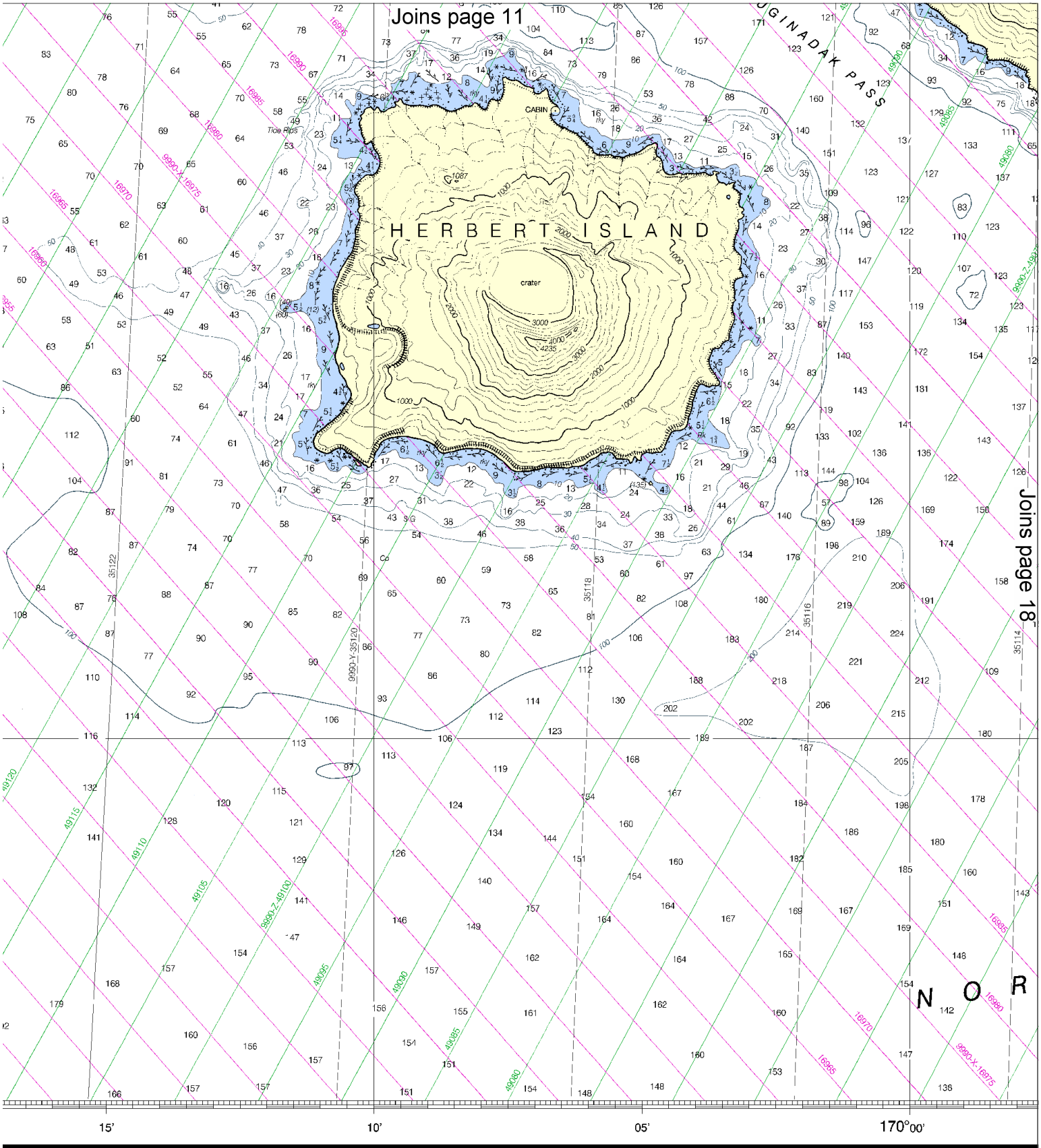
16

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

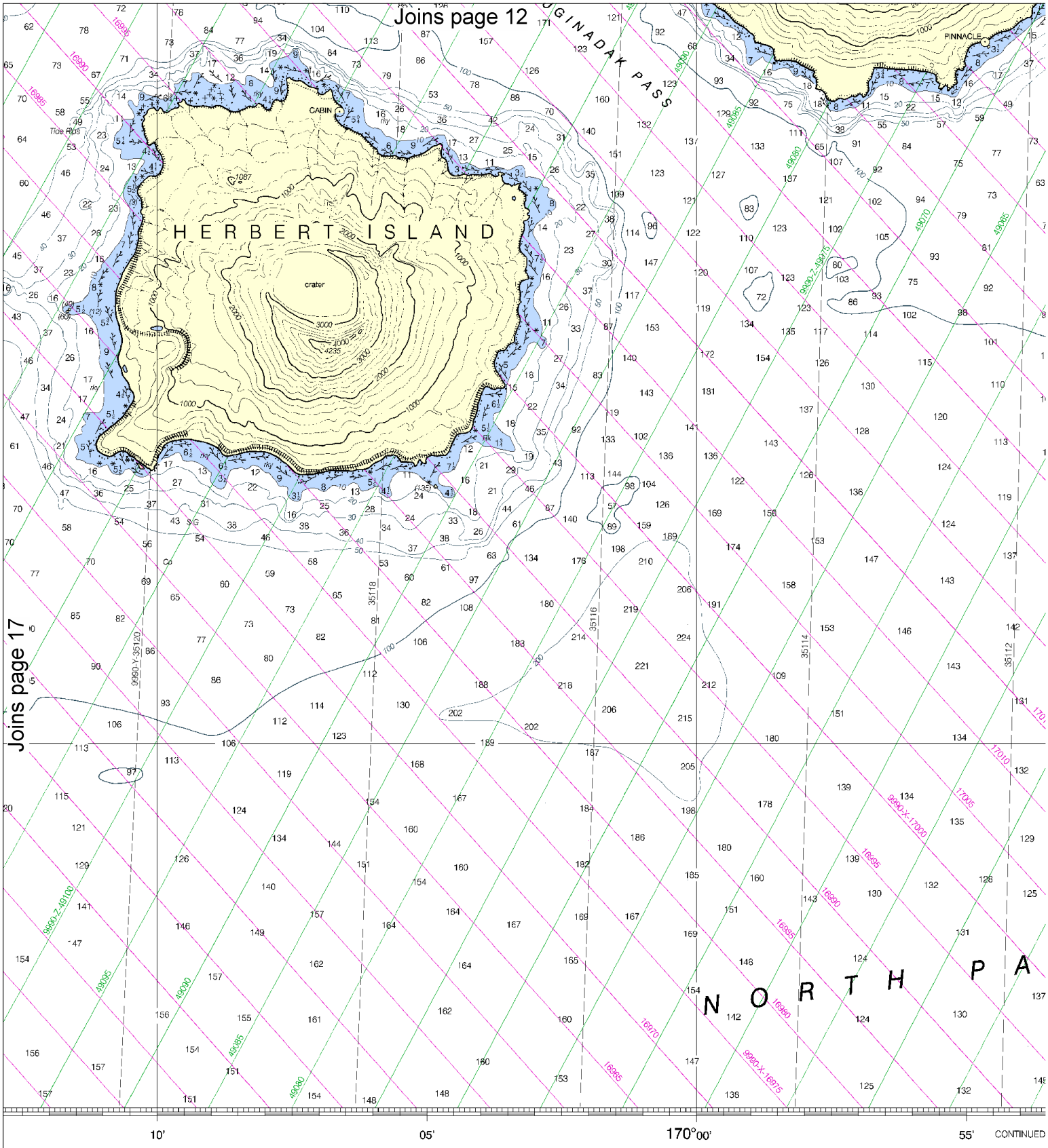
Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards: 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



E
MARINERS (NM) corrections
shown in the lower left hand
art Division (N/CS2), National
20910-3282.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS



SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

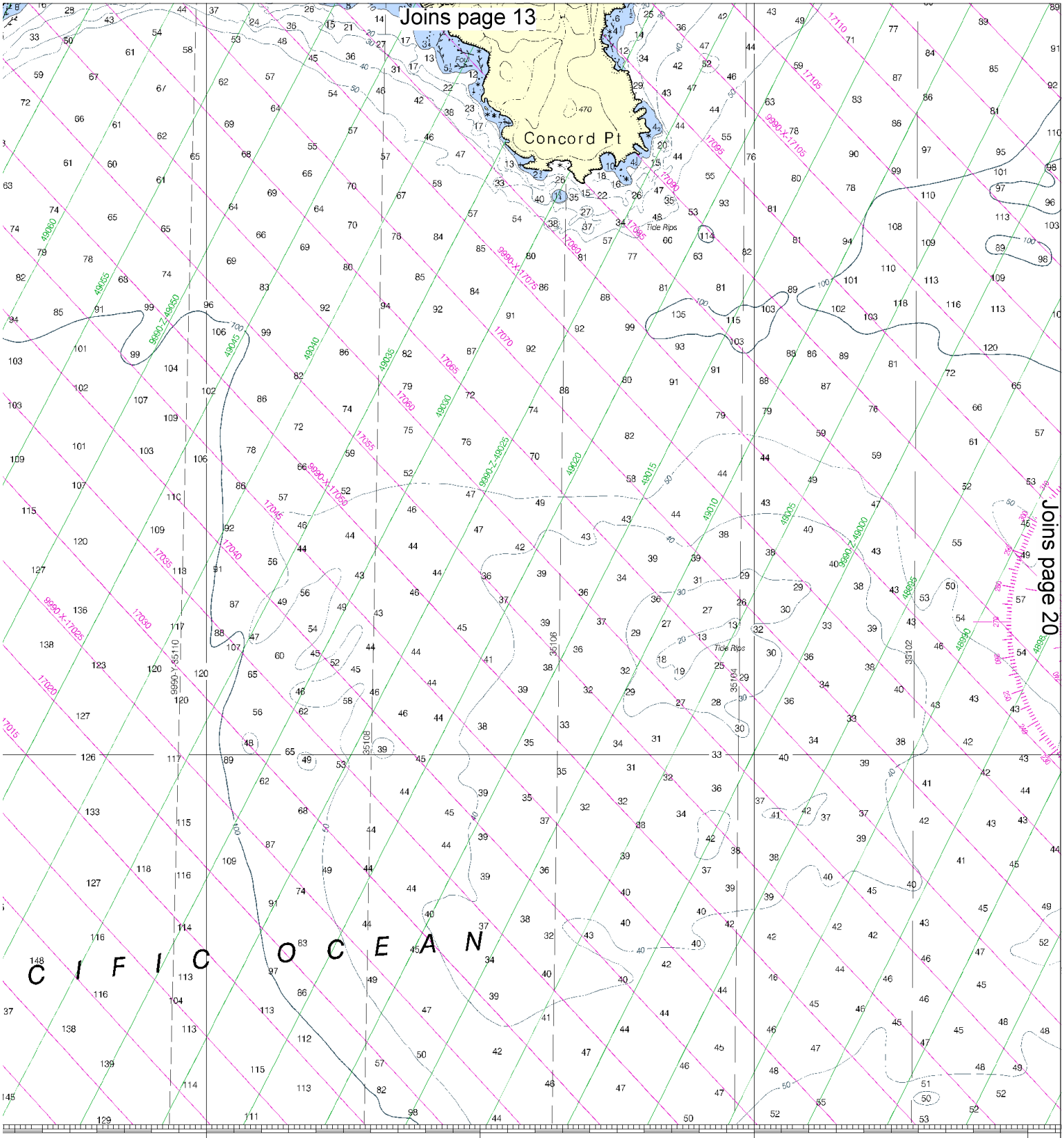
Published at Washington,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF CO
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERI
NATIONAL OCEAN SER
COAST SURVEY

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



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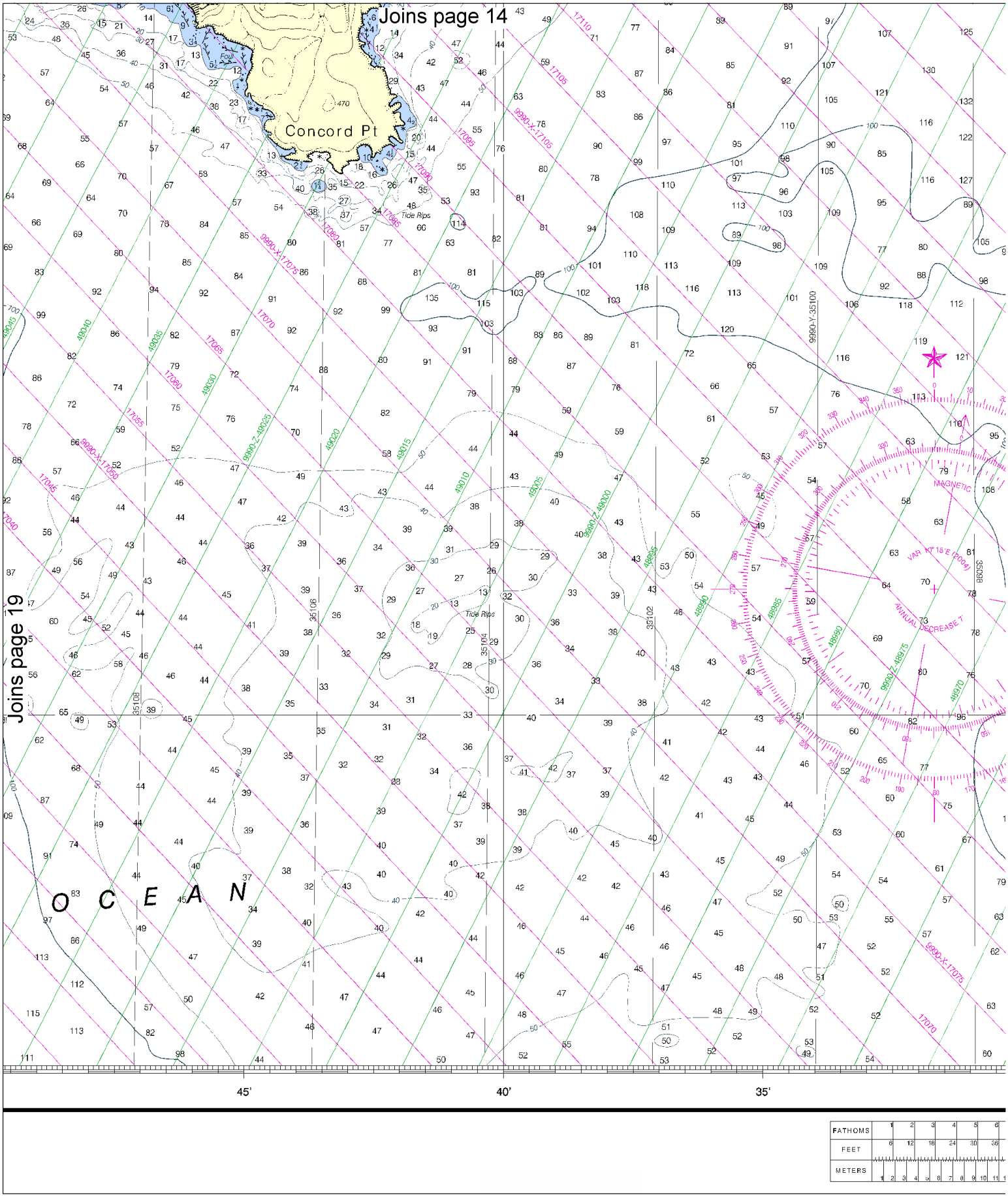
on, D.C.
OMMERCE
ERIC ADMINISTRATION
RVICE



FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36
METERS	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 1					

North

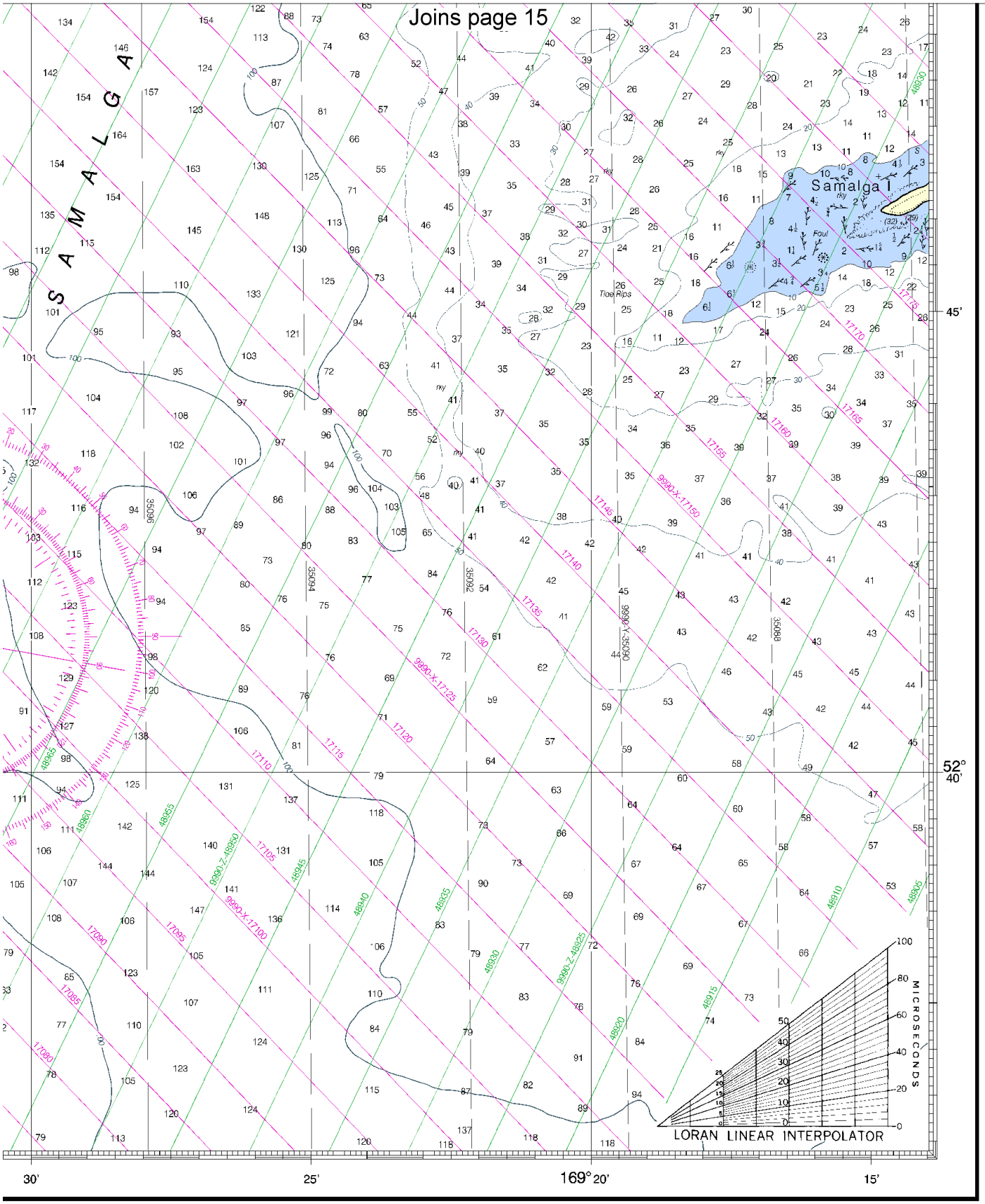
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



Islands of Four Mountains

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:80,000

16501

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

ED. NO. 7

NSN 7642014011274

NGA REFERENCE NO. 16BCO16501

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord) – 510-437-3700
Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau) – 907-463-2000

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs™) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.